

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي ۖ ۞ وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي ۖ ۞ وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِّنْ لِّسَانِي ۖ ۞
يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي ۖ ۞

Surah 20 (25-28)

My lord! Uplift my heart for me, and make my task easy, and remove the impediment from my tongue, so people may understand my speech

رَبِّ يَسِّرْ وَلَا تُعَسِّرْ وَتِمِّمْ بِالْخَيْرِ

My Lord, make this task easy for me and do not make it difficult for me.
Let my affairs end with goodness.



Learning objectives of Lecture 22

- Prepositional Phrases مُرَكَّب جَارِي (Part 2)



مُرَكَّب جَارِي

Prepositional
Phrase

There are some Huroof (حُرُوف) in Arabic Grammar, that precede an Ism (come before and Ism) and make that Ism Majrur

Such Huroof are called Huroof Jarrah (حُرُوف جَارَّة)

كَلِمَة

Kalimah: Meaningful words in Arabic

حَرْف
Harf

فِعْل
Fayl

إِسْم
Ism

Revision

Meaning: *With*

1. بِ

Meaning: *To swear
or to make an oath*

2. ت

Meaning: *To swear
or to make an oath*

3. وَ

فَجْرُورِ إِسْمٍ

The Ism that becomes
Majrur due to Harf Jarr

+

حَرْف جَرّ

Harf Jarr

=

مُرَكَّب جَارِي

Prepositional
Phrase

حُرُوف جَارَّة (Huroof Jarrah)

Total: 17

Up to 11 used commonly in the Holy Quran)

The first 5 Huroof Jarrah are each comprised of a single Harf

حُرُوف جَارَّة (Huroof

Jarrah) are **NOT** Huroof-ul-Hija

Rules for the first 5 Huroof Jarrah that are each comprised of a single Harf:

1. The Harf Jarr will be written the same way as it is written in the Huroof-ul-Hija chart.
2. Huroof-ul-Hija have no meaning (they are meaningless); **Huroof Jarrah are meaningful (each Harf has a meaning).**
3. In Huroof-ul-Hija, each Harf can have any Harkat (ُ ُ ُ) assigned to it. In Huroof Jarrah, each Harf Jarr will have **one fixed Harkat** assigned to it.
4. The combination of Arabic alphabets (Huroof-ul-Hija) and Harakaat (حَرَكَات) make Kalimah (word). Huroof-ul-Hija can be at the start, middle, or end of a word. **Each Harf Jarr is a complete word (Kalimah) by itself, and it will always be at the start of Murakkab Jaari (Prepositional Phrase).**



Surah Al-Fil (105; Ayahs 1-5)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ۝١

أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ۝٢

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ۝٣

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ۝٤

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ۝٥



Surah Al-Fil (105; Ayahs 1-5)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ۝١

أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ۝٢

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ۝٣

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ۝٤

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ۝٥

“...with the People of the Elephant...”

Murakkab Idaafi
(Possessive Phrase)

بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ

Murakkab Jaari
(Prepositional Phrase)

حَرْفُ جَرٍّ 'Like'

Harf Jarr

Murakkab Tauseefi
(Descriptive Phrase)

كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ

Eaten up/Chewed up
(Sifat)

Straw
(Mausoof)

“...Like eaten-up straw...”



حُرُوف جَارَّة (Huroof Jarrah)

Rules for the first 5 Huroof Jarrah that are each comprised of a single Harf:

1. The Harf Jarr will be written the same way as it is written in the Huroof-ul-Hija chart.
2. Huroof-ul-Hija have no meaning (they are meaningless); **Huroof Jarrah are meaningful (each Harf has a meaning).**
3. In Huroof-ul-Hija, each Harf can have any Harkat (َ ُ ِ) assigned to it. In Huroof Jarrah, each Harf Jarr will have **one fixed Harkat** assigned to it.
4. The combination of Arabic alphabets (Huroof-ul-Hija) and Harakaat (حَرَكَات) make Kalimah (word). Huroof-ul-Hija can be at the start, middle, or end of a word. **Each Harf Jarr is a complete word (Kalimah) by itself, and it will always be at the start of Murakkab Jaari (Prepositional Phrase).**

كَالْبَاءِ

Like water

يَوْمَ يَكُونُ النَّاسُ كَالْفَرَاشِ الْمَبْثُوثِ ﴿٤﴾

It is the Day when people will be **like moths**, dispersed,

وَتَكُونُ الْجِبَالُ كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنْفُوشِ ﴿٥﴾

and the mountains will be **like wool**, fluffed up

Surah 101
Ayahs 4-5

The first 5 Huroof Jarrah are each comprised of a single Harf

Meaning: *With*

1. بِ

Meaning: *To swear or to make an oath*

2. ت

Meaning: *To swear or to make an oath*

3. وَ

Meaning: *Like (Similar to)*

4. ك

5.

حُرُوف جَارَّة (Huroof Jarrah)

Rules for the first 5 Huroof Jarrah that are each comprised of a single Harf:

1. The Harf Jarr will be written the same way as it is written in the Huroof-ul-Hija chart.
2. Huroof-ul-Hija have no meaning (they are meaningless); **Huroof Jarrah are meaningful (each Harf has a meaning).**
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4. The combination of Arabic alphabets (Huroof-ul-Hija) and Harakaat (حَرَكَات) make Kalimah (word). Huroof-ul-Hija can be at the start, middle, or end of a word. **Each Harf Jarr is a complete word (Kalimah) by itself, and it will always be at the start of Murakkab Jaari (Prepositional Phrase).**

لِلّٰهِ For Allah

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

Unique written style
in Quranic text

Surah 1, Ayah 2

All praise is **for Allah** - Lord of all worlds



The first 5 Huroof Jarrah are each comprised of a single Harf

Meaning: *With* ۱. بِ

Meaning: *To swear or to make an oath* ۲. ث

Meaning: *To swear or to make an oath* ۳. وَ

Meaning: *Like (Similar to)* ۴. ك

Meaning: *For* ۵. لِ

Recall from Lecture 6

How to convert an Indefinite Ism (Nakirah Ism) into a Definite Ism (Maarifah Ism)

لُ Used to convert Indefinite Ism into Definite Ism

كِتَابٌ A book

The book $\text{كِتَابٌ} + \text{لُ} = \text{لُكِتَابٌ}$
Difficult to pronounce

Definite (Maarifah) Ism

The book

$\text{أَ} + \text{لُ} + \text{كِتَابٌ} = \text{أَلْكِتَابُ}$

Ism that is made Maarifah (Definite) using لُ

مُعَرَّفٌ بِاللَّامِ
Moarraf- bil- Laam

لَامُ التَّعْرِيفِ
Laam- ut-Tareef

هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ
Hamzah - tul - Wasl

لُ vs. لِ

لِ is called Laam Jarrah

لُ	لِ
Laam will have Sukoon on it	Laam will have Zer under it ◦
It is used to make an Ism Definite	It will make the Ism following it Majrur
It has no effect on the Status of Ism following it	It will impact the Status of the Ism following it (it will make the Ism following it Majrur)



		لِ + الْمُؤْمِنُ
		لِ + الْمُؤْمِنَانِ
		لِ + الْمُؤْمِنُونَ

In the following
examples, Hamzah-tul-
Wasl will not be
included in written form:

لِ + الْمُؤْمِنُ	←	لَا الْمُؤْمِنِ	←	لِلْمُؤْمِنِ
لِ + الْمُؤْمِنَانِ	←	لَا الْمُؤْمِنَيْنِ	←	لِلْمُؤْمِنَيْنِ
لِ + الْمُؤْمِنُونَ	←	لَا الْمُؤْمِنِينَ	←	لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ

Eena ending sound
indicates Jarr Status

ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ ۚ فِيهِ ۚ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ ۝٢

“...for the God-fearing...”



حُرُوف جَارَّة (Huroof Jarrah)

The first 5 Huroof Jarrah are each comprised of a single Harf

1. **پ** Meaning: *With*

2. **ث** Meaning: *To swear or to make an oath*

3. **وَ** Meaning: *To swear or to make an oath*

4. **ك** Meaning: *Like (Similar to)*

5. **ل** Meaning: *For*

The Huroof Jarrah **پ** and **ل** can also be used with Pronouns



حُرُوف جَارَّة (Huroof Jarrah)

Revision
The first 5 Huroof Jarrah are each comprised of a single Harf

1. بِ Meaning: *With*

2. ث Meaning: *To swear or to make an oath*

3. و Meaning: *To swear or to make an oath*

4. ك Meaning: *Like (Similar to)*

5. لِ Meaning: *For*

The Huroof Jarrah بِ and لِ can also be used with Pronouns

Since a Harf Jarr will make an Ism following it Majrur, the Pronouns used with Huroof Jarrah will be Majrur Pronouns



ضمائر in Rafa' Status (First form of Ism)

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
They (M) هُمْ	They (Dual) (M) هُمَا	He هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
They (F) هُنَّ	They (Dual) (F) هُمَا	She هِيَ	Feminine	
You (Plural) (M) أَنْتُمْ	You two (M) أَنْتُمَا	You (M) أَنْتَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
You (Plural) (F) أَنْتُنَّ	You two (F) أَنْتُمَا	You (F) أَنْتِ	Feminine	
We نَحْنُ		I أَنَا	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) كَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لَ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My يَ / اِي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

Revision

Personal Pronouns in Majrur form can also be called 'Attached Pronouns'



ضمائر in Rafa' Status (First form of Ism)

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
They (M) هُمْ	They (Dual) (M) هُمَا	He هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
They (F) هُنَّ	They (Dual) (F) هُمَا	She هِيَ	Feminine	
You (Plural) (M) أَنْتُمْ	You two (M) أَنْتُمَا	You (M) أَنْتَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
You (Plural) (F) أَنْتُنَّ	You two (F) أَنْتُمَا	You (F) أَنْتِ	Feminine	
We نَحْنُ		I أَنَا	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لَكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My مِي / مِي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

Rules of ض

If ض is preceded by َ or ُ, it will be read and written as ض	So بَيْتُهُ will actually be written and read as بَيْتُهُ Both بَيْتُهُ and بَيْتُهُ are translated as: 'His house'
If ض is preceded by ِ, it will be read and written as ض	بَيْتِ + هُ = بَيْتِهِ [بَيْتُهُ ✗] بَيْتِهِ also means: 'His house'
If ض is preceded by مِي, it will be read and written as ض	الْمَلِكُ ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَارِيْبٍ فِيهِ هُدًى لِلْمُتَّقِينَ
In all other cases, ض will be written and read in its original form.	مِنْهُ قَدَمَاهُ

Revision

Personal Pronouns in Majrur form can also be called 'Attached Pronouns'



ضمائر in Rafa' Status (First form of Ism)

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
They (M) هُمْ	They (Dual) (M) هُمَا	He هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
They (F) هُنَّ	They (Dual) (F) هُمَا	She هِيَ	Feminine	The absent person (or people) being spoken about
You (Plural) (M) أَنْتُمْ	You two (M) أَنْتُمَا	You (M) أَنْتَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب)
You (Plural) (F) أَنْتُنَّ	You two (F) أَنْتُمَا	You (F) أَنْتِ	Feminine	The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
We نَحْنُ		I أَنَا	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)

ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هِيَ	Feminine	The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لَكِ	Feminine	The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Our نَا		My مِ / مِي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)

Rules of هُ

If هُ is preceded by َ or ُ, it will be read and written as هُ	So بَيْتُهُ will actually be written and read as بَيْتُهُ Both بَيْتُهُ and بَيْتُهُ are translated as: 'His house'
If هُ is preceded by ِ, it will be read and written as هِ	بَيْتِ + هُ = بَيْتُهُ [بَيْتُهُ] also means: 'His house'
If هُ is preceded by مِ, it will be read and written as هِ	الْمَلِكُ ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَارِيبَ فِيهِ هُ هُدًى لِلْمُتَّقِينَ
In all other cases, هُ will be written and read in its original form.	مِنْهُ قَدَمَاهُ

Revision

Rule for: هُمَا هُمْ هُنَّ

ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هِيَ	Feminine	The absent person (or people) being spoken about

هُمَا	If preceded by مِ or ِ	هَمَا
هُمْ		هِمْم
هُنَّ		هِنَنَّ

Personal Pronouns in Majrur form can also be called 'Attached Pronouns'



ب (Harf Jarr) with Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
بِهِمْ With them (M)	بِهِمَا With them (Dual, M)	بِهِ With him/it	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
بِهِنَّ With them (F)	بِهِمَا With them (Dual, F)	بِهَا With her/it	Feminine	
بِكُمْ With you (M Plural)	بِكُمَا With you two (M)	بِكَ With you (M)	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب)
بِكُنَّ With you (F Plural)	بِكُمَا With you two (F)	بِكَ With you (F)	Feminine	
بِنَا With us		بِي With me (M/F)	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	

ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لَكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِي / اِي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	



ب (Harf Jarr) with Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
بِهِمْ With them (M)	بِهِمَا With them (Dual, M)	بِهِ With him/it	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
بِهِنَّ With them (F)	بِهِمَا With them (Dual, F)	بِهَا With her/it	Feminine	
بِكُمْ With you (M Plural)	بِكُمَا With you two (M)	بِكَ With you (M)	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
بِكُنَّ With you (F Plural)	بِكُمَا With you two (F)	بِكَ With you (F)	Feminine	
بِنَا With us		بِي With me (M/F)	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

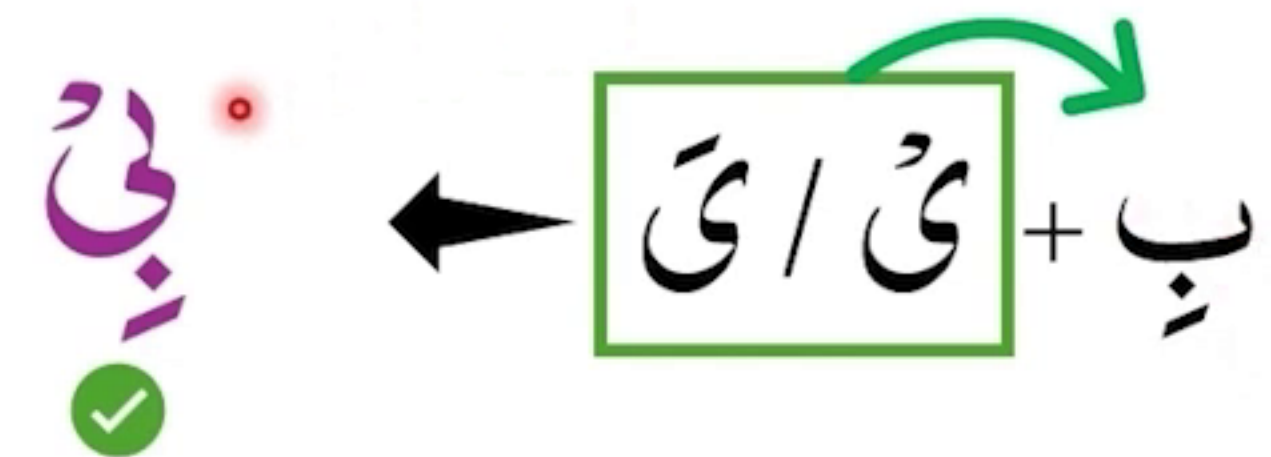
ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) كَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) كِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِي / اِي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

This اِي will only accept

◌ before it



In English language, there is a difference in the use of:	
His/Him	
It's/It	
Your/You	
My/Me	
Our/Us	◉



When used as Mudaaf Ilayhi in Possessive Phrase, Majrur Personal Pronouns indicate possession or belonging using:
His/Her/It's/Your/My/Our

فَمَّا in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَک	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب)
Your (Plural) (F) کُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) کُمَا	Your (F) لَک	Feminine	The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Our نَا		My اِنِّی	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
کِتَابُهُمْ Their (M, Pl) book	کِتَابُهُمَا Their (M, Dual) book	کِتَابُهُ His book	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
کِتَابُهُنَّ Their (F, Pl) book	کِتَابُهُمَا Their (F, Dual) book	کِتَابُهَا Her book	Feminine	
کِتَابُکُمْ Your (M, Pl) book	کِتَابُکُمَا Your (M, Dual) book	کِتَابُکَ Your (M) book	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب)
کِتَابُکُنَّ Your (F, Pl) book	کِتَابُکُمَا Your (F, Dual) book	کِتَابُکِ Your (F) book	Feminine	
کِتَابُنَا Our book		کِتَابِی My book	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	

In English language, there is a difference in the use of:

His/Him

It's/It

Your/You

My/Me

Our/Us



ضَمَائِر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هِيَ	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لَكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِي / اِي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

When used as Mudaaf Ilayhi in Possessive Phrase, Majrur Personal Pronouns indicate possession or belonging using:
His/Her/It's/Your/My/Our

When used with Huroof Jarrah in Prepositional Phrase, Majrur Personal Pronouns bring out the meaning of:
Him/Her/It/You/Me/Us

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
كِتَابُهُمْ Their (M, Pl) book	كِتَابُهُمَا Their (M, Dual) book	كِتَابُهُ His book	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
كِتَابُهُنَّ Their (F, Pl) book	كِتَابُهُمَا Their (F, Dual) book	كِتَابُهَا Her book	Feminine	
كِتَابُكُمْ Your (M, Pl) book	كِتَابُكُمَا Your (M, Dual) book	كِتَابُكَ Your (M) book	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب)
كِتَابُكُنَّ Your (F, Pl) book	كِتَابُكُمَا Your (F, Dual) book	كِتَابُكِ Your (F) book	Feminine	
كِتَابُنَا Our book		كِتَابِي My book	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	

In English language, there is a difference in the use of:

His/Him

It's/It

Your/You

My/Me

Our/Us

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
بِهِمْ With them (M, Plural)	بِهِمَا With them (Dual, M)	بِهِ With him/it	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
بِهِنَّ With them (F, Plural)	بِهِمَا With them (Dual, F)	بِهَا With her/it	Feminine	
بِكُمْ With you (M Plural)	بِكُمَا With you two (M)	بِكَ With you (M)	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب)
بِكُنَّ With you (F Plural)	بِكُمَا With you two (F)	بِكِ With you (F)	Feminine	
بِنَا With us		بِي With me (M/F)	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	



لِ (Laam Jarrah)

Important rule about Laam Jarrah لِ

When Laam Jarrah لِ is used with Pronouns, it will have َ on it. So, it will be written as لَ

لِزَيْدٍ

For Zaid

لَهُ

For him



ل (Harf Jarr) with Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
لَهُمْ For them (M)	لَهُمَا For them (Dual, M)	لَهُ For him/it	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
لَهُنَّ For them (F)	لَهُمَا For them (Dual, F)	لَهَا For her/it	Feminine	
لَكُمْ For you (M Plural)	لَكُمَا For you two (M)	لَكَ For you (M)	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب)
لَكُنَّ For you (F Plural)	لَكُمَا For you two (F)	لِكِ For you (F)	Feminine	
لَنَا For us		لِي / لِي For me (M/F)	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	

ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) كَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لَ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِي / اِي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	



لِ (Harf Jarr) with Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
لَهُمْ For them (M)	لَهُمَا For them (Dual, M)	لَهُ For him/it	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
لَهُنَّ For them (F)	لَهُمَا For them (Dual, F)	لَهَا For her/it	Feminine	
لَكُمْ For you (M Plural)	لَكُمَا For you two (M)	لَكَ For you (M)	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
لَكُنَّ For you (F Plural)	لَكُمَا For you two (F)	لَكِ For you (F)	Feminine	
لَنَا For us		لِي / لِي For me (M/F)	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

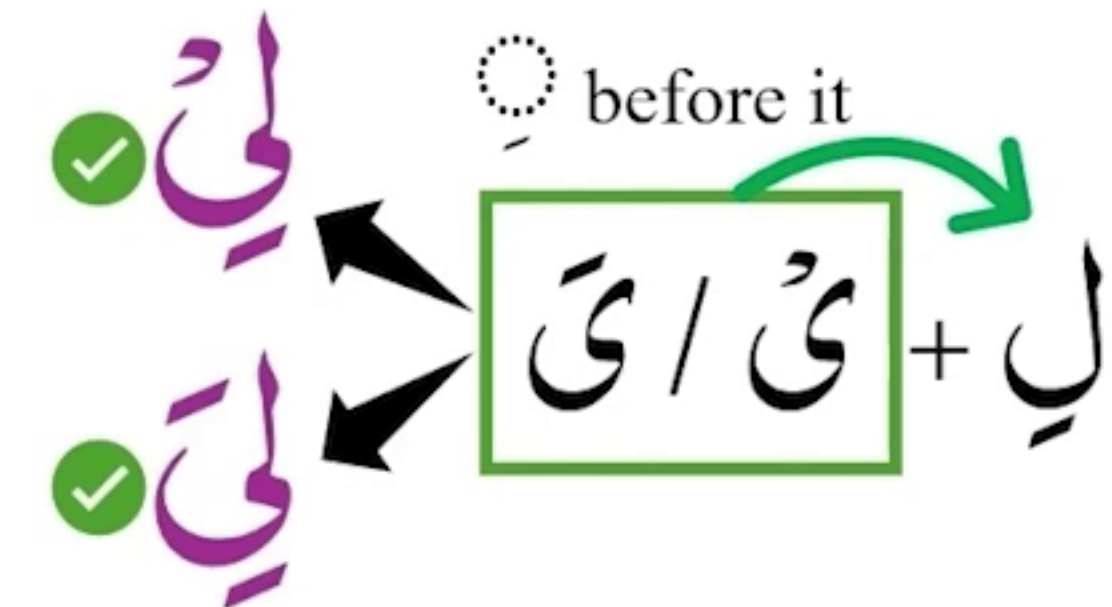
ضَمَائِر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) كَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) كِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My يَ / يَ	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

This يَ will only accept

Both can be used
• and imply the same meaning



ل (Harf Jarr) with Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
لَهُمْ For them (M)	لَهُمَا For them (Dual, M)	لَهُ For him/it	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
لَهُنَّ For them (F)	لَهُمَا For them (Dual, F)	لَهَا For her/it	Feminine	
لَكُمْ For you (M Plural)	لَكُمَا For you two (M)	لَكَ For you (M)	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب)
لَكُنَّ For you (F Plural)	لَكُمَا For you two (F)	لَكِ For you (F)	Feminine	
لَنَا For us		لِي / لِي For me (M/F)	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	

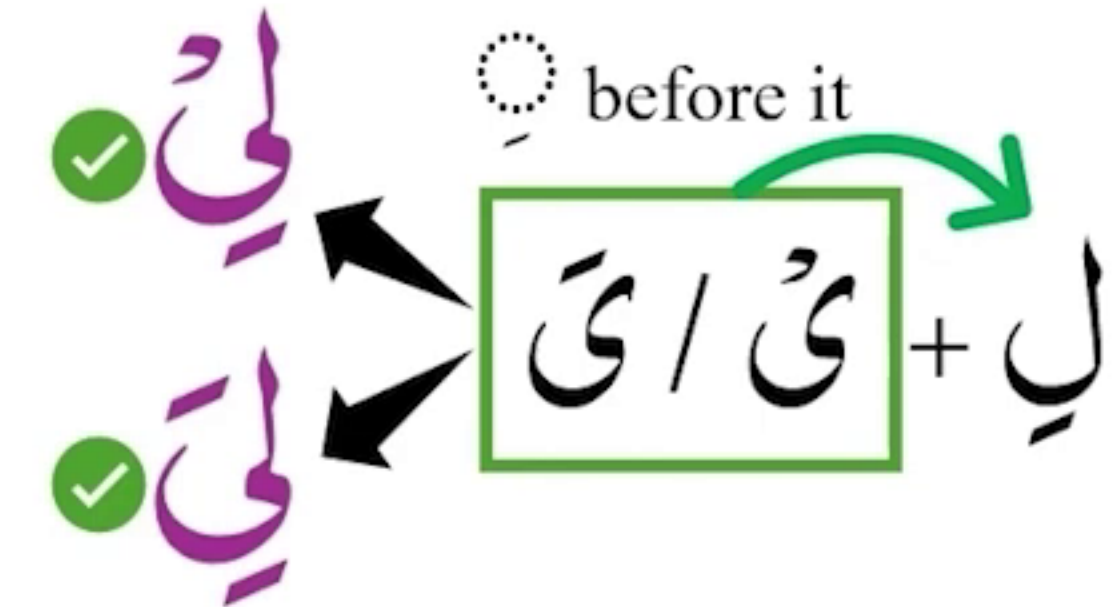
ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) كَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) كِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My يَ / يَ	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

This يَ will only accept

Both can be used and imply the same meaning



لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ٦

Surah 109
Ayah 6

For you is your faith, and **for me**, my faith.



ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person مُخَاطَب (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لَكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِنِّ / اِنِّي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

In Arabic Grammar, Majrur Personal Pronouns are only used in two instances:

1. As Mudaaf Ilayhi (In Murakkab Idaafi or Possessive Phrase)

2. Following Huroof Jarrah



حُرُوف جَارَّة (Huroof Jarrah)

6. **فِي** Meaning: *In*

فِي الْقُرْآنِ

In the Quran

Surah 97, Ayah 1
إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ ﴿١﴾

We have sent it (the Quran) down **in** the Night of Qadr

فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ

In the cause of Allah (SWT)

فِي أَمَانِ اللَّهِ

(Be) in the protection of Allah (SWT)

فِي

Can also be used with Pronouns

The first 5 Huroof Jarrah are each comprised of a single Harf

1. **بِ** Meaning: *With*

2. **تِ** Meaning: *To swear or to make an oath*

3. **وَ** Meaning: *To swear or to make an oath*

4. **كَ** Meaning: *Like (Similar to)*

5. **لِ** Meaning: *For*



فِي (Harf Jarr) with Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
فِيهِمْ In them (M)	فِيهِمَا In them (Dual, M)	فِيهِ In him / In it	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
فِيهِنَّ In them (F)	فِيَهُمَا In them (Dual, F)	فِيَهَا In her / In it	Feminine	
فِيكُمْ In you (M Plural)	فِيَكُمَا In you two (M)	فِيكَ In you (M)	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
فِيَكُنَّ In you (F Plural)	فِيَكُمَا In you two (F)	فِيكِ In you (F)	Feminine	
فِينَا In us		فِيَّ In me (M/F)	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

خَمَائِر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لَكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِي / اِيَّ	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

فِي + اِي / اِيَّ ← فِي + اِي ← فِيَّ



حُرُوف جَارَّة (Huroof Jarrah)

Meaning: *From*

عَنْ	.7
مِنْ	.8



Important rule of written text and pronunciation:



حُرُوف جَارَّة (Huroof Jarrah)

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تُلْهِكُمْ أَمْوَالُكُمْ وَلَا أَوْلَادُكُمْ عَنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَمَنْ
يَفْعَلْ ذَلِكَ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْخُسِرُونَ ﴿٩﴾

O believers! Do not let your wealth or your children divert you **from** the remembrance of Allah. For whoever does so, it is they who are the true losers.

Surah 63,
Ayah 9

Meaning: *From*

7. عَنْ

8. مِنْ



Important rule of written text and pronunciation:

عَنْ + الْفَحْشَاءِ
(Immorality)

When reading Arabic text in continuum,
Hamzah-tul-Wasl has the Zabar َ removed
from it, and it is not pronounced.

عَنْ + الْفَحْشَاءِ^x

Now, ُ is next to لُ
and this makes
pronunciation difficult.

To overcome this, we have the following rule:

In a situation where the last Harf of a word has Sukoon on it, and it is followed by a word which has a Sukoon on it's first Harf (**2 Sukoon come next to each other**):

In such a case, the Sukoon on the last Harf of the first word is replaced by Zer and the text is written and read accordingly.

عَنْ + الْفَحْشَاءِ

عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ

Surah 29, Ayah 45

...إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ تَنْهَى **عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ** وَالْمُنْكَرِ...

...Surely Salah restrains one **from immorality** and evil acts...



Makkah is
Ghair Munsarif

مِنْ مَكَّةَ

From Makkah

Examples of مِنْ

Exception to the rule of writing and reading
text when 2 Sukoon come next to each other

مِنْ + الْمَدِينَةِ ← مِنْ الْمَدِينَةِ*

From Madinah

* When مِنْ is followed by a word that has a Sukoon on it's first Harf,
then the Sukoon on مِنْ will be replaced by َ to become مِّنْ

مِّنَ السَّمَاءِ

From the sky

مِّنَ الْأَرْضِ

From the earth

